KISIN, S.V. [Kysin, S.V.], prof.; KUZNETSOVA, V.I. [Kyznietsova, V.I.], dotsent; TRETYAK, G.S. [Tretiak, H.S.]

Fibrinogen, prothrombin and prothrombin time dynamics in puerperae. Ped., akush. i gin. 24 no.1:54-55'62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. S.V.Kisin [Kysin, S.V.]) Ternopol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor-dotsent P.O.Ogiy [Ohii, P.O.]).
(FIBRINOGEN) (PROTHROMBIN) (PUERPERIUM)

KUZNETSOVA, V.I.

Use of galascorbin for the prevention of late toxicosis in pregnancy and complications of labor. Ped. Akush. i gin. 24 no.6:48-50 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. S.V. Kisin) Ternopol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent P.O. Ogiy [Ohii, P.O.] i kafedra biokhimii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. Ye.F. Shamray [Shamrai, IE.F.]) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent V.D. Bratus').

KUZNETSOVA, V.I.; KVIRIKADZE, V.V.

Experimental study of immunological and morphological changes under the effect of reserpine. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. psikh. 42:150-161 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Laboratoriya immunobiologii (zav.- kand. med. nauk V.V. Kvirikadze) i otdeleniye patomorfologii nervnoy sistemy (zav.- kand. med. nauk A.P. Sokolova) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psikhiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.P. Avtsyn.

E

Country : USSR
Category: Virology. Bacterial Viruses (Phages)

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 103487.

Author : Rappo, F. I.; Zebnina, K. S.; Kuznetsova, V. K.; Davydova, K.P.; Dunayeva, N. N.

Title : Development of Methods for Obtaining Highly Active Dysentery Bacteriophage with Consideration of the Microbial Environment in a Focus.

Orig Pub: Sb. Bakteriofagiya. Tbilisi, Gruzmedgiz, 1957, 159-161.

Abstract: Polyvalent dysentery polyphage was prepared by means of adaptation to freshly-isolated cultures (six months old) belonging to representatives of various serological types. The polyphage obtained lysed 94 o/o of 200 cultures tested. Of 80 patients treated with the

Card : 1/2

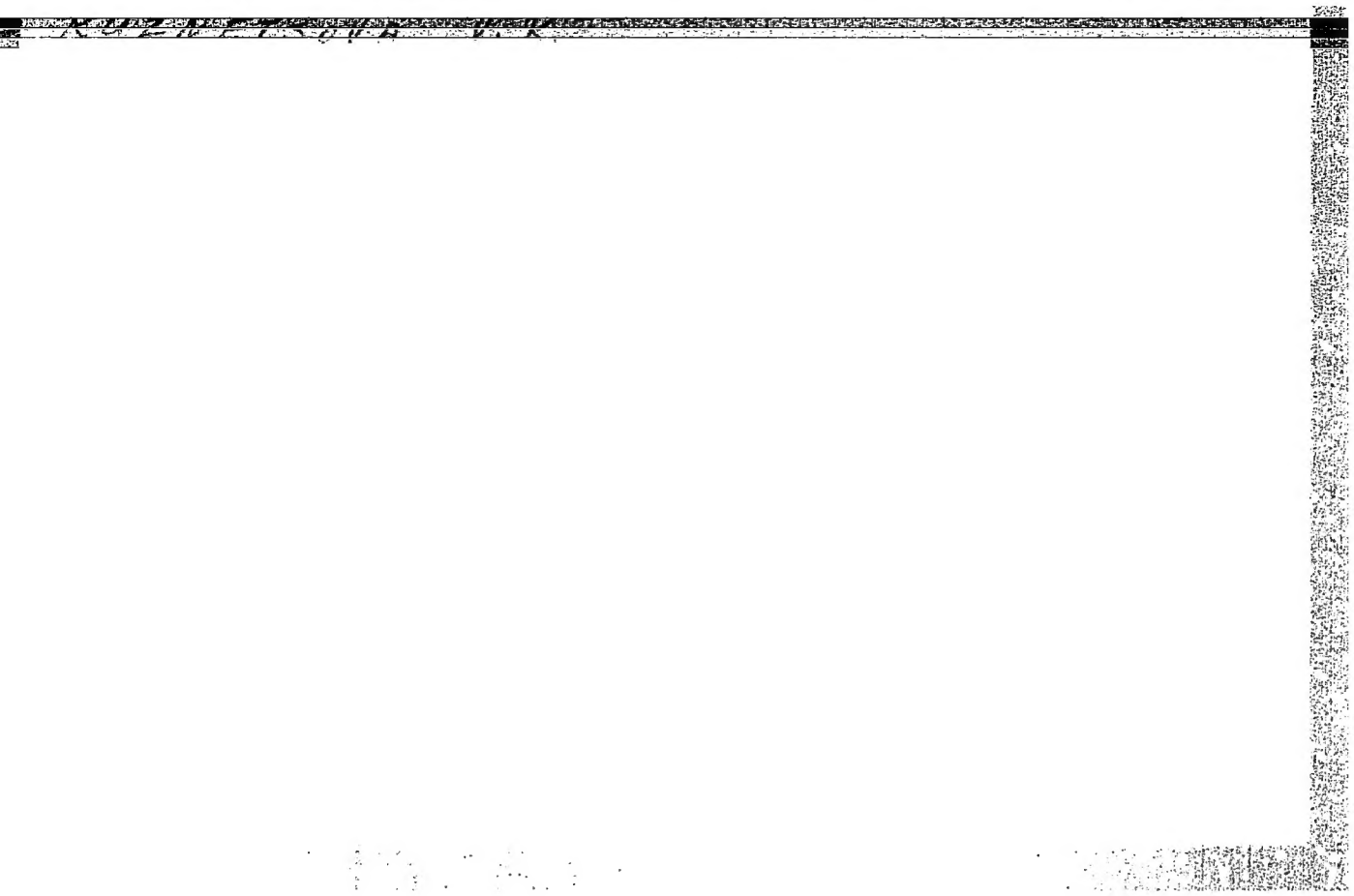
E

Country : USSR
Category: Virology. Bacterial Viruses (Phages)

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 103487

polyphage complete recovery occurred in 94.2 o/o. --
Ya. I. Rautenshteyn.

Card : 2/2



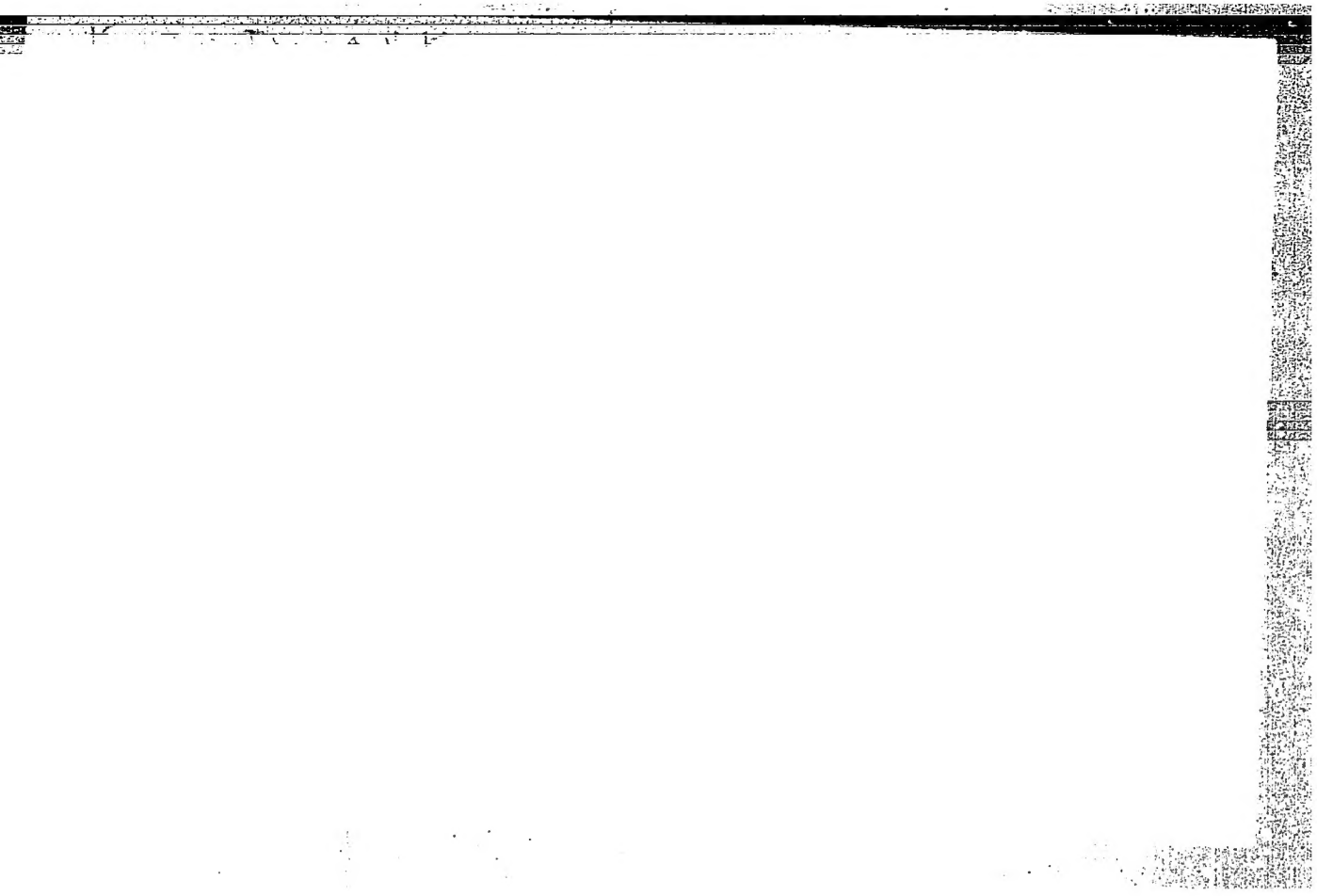
3

The reduction of vanadium on a dropping mercury electrode in potassium chloride. V. L. Zolotavin and V. K. Kuznetsova. J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 23, [illegible] (1953) (Engl. translation). See C.A. 49, 12988e. H. M. R.

CH

(1)

The reduction of vanadium on a dropping mercury electrode in potassium chloride. [illegible] Zelikman and [illegible] Kuznetsova (S. M. Kirov Ural Polytech. Inst.). Zhur. Obshchei Khim. 25, 895 8(1955). The reduction [illegible] on a dropping Hg electrode [illegible] soln. of KCl [illegible]. The polarographic [illegible] for V^{5+} [illegible] waves. The half wave potential, $E_{1/2}$, of the first wave [illegible] 0.82 v. and it corresponded to the reduction V^{5+} → V^{4+}. The 2nd, $E_{1/2}$ = −1.0 v. corresponded to V^{4+} → V^{2+}. For a soln. of the vanadyl salt there was only one wave, $E_{1/2}$ [illegible] 1.0 v. The soln. of V^{3+} had a single wave $E_{1/2}$ = [illegible] 0.82 v., corresponding to V^{3+} → V^{2+}. No reduction to the metal was observed. J. Rovtar Leach



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928220017-0"

18(7),18(4)

AUTHORS: Kuznetsova, V. K., Tananayev, N. A. SOV/163-58-4-46/47

TITLE: Colorimetric Detection and Determination of Gallium in Aluminum (Kolorimetricheskoye otkrytiye i opredeleniye galliya v alyuminii)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 258-260 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The gallium passes from the aluminum minerals into the metallic aluminum because of its chemical relation to aluminum. The methods described in publications for separating gallium in metallic aluminum are tedious. Here a new method is shown for determining gallium in aluminum. The method can be used for the analysis of aluminate solutions and aluminum hydrate obtained at the working of bauxites according to the method of Bayer (Bayyer). Due to the high sensitivity of the reaction, the method described here offers a possibility of determining gallium from small weighed-out quantities, and due to the high selectivity of the reagent - also without a previous separation from the aluminum. There are 1 table and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

Colorimetric Detection and Determination of Gallium in Aluminum

SOV/163-58-4-46/47

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 11, 1957

Card 2/2

5(2) SOV/156-59-2-17/48

AUTHORS: Kuznetsova, V. K., Tananayev, N. A.

TITLE: A Color Reaction for Gallium (Tsvetnaya reaktsiya na galliy)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 289-292 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Brilliant green which is easily obtained is recommended as reagent with respect to gallium. In 6-n hydrochloric acid a complex extractable by benzene is formed. The solution follows Beer's law (Fig 1) and permits the detection of 1.10^{-5} g Ga in 1 ml benzene. The reaction is very selective; the high acid concentration prevents the formation of other complex anions of gallium and brilliant green. It is possible to carry out the reaction in the presence of ions of alkali- and alkaline earth as well as of aluminum, indium, titanium, zirconium, vanadium, chromium, molybdenum, uranium, manganese, cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc, cadmium, mercury, lead, arsenic, bismuth, selenium, tellurium, rhenium, palladium, ruthenium, platinum, niobium and tantalum. The Fe^{3+}-, Tl^{3+}- and Au^{3+}-ions exercising a disturbing effect are eliminated by reduction with titanium trichloride. Aluminum increases the sensitivity

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of the reaction by a more complete extraction of the gallium complex (Fig 4). Figure 2 shows the dependence of the optical density of the benzene solution upon the acid concentration. The data of analyses are given by a table. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 15 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED BY: Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta im. S. M. Kirova
(Chair of Analytical Chemistry, Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S. M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: December 13, 1958

KUZNETSOVA, V.K.; TANANAYEV, N.A. [deceased]

Rapid method for determining gallium in nephelines. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 2 no.6:840-842 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii.
(Gallium--Analysis) (Nepheline)

SOV/78-4-1-10/48

5(4)

AUTHOR: Kuznetsova, V. K.

TITLE: The Polarographic Behavior of Gallium in Oxalate and Ammonium Oxalate Solutions (Polyarograficheskoye povedeniye galliya v oksalatnykh i ammiachnooksalatnykh rastvorakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 1, pp 46-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the article under review the reaction of gallium at the mercury drop electrode in oxalic acid and ammonium oxalate solutions is described. The oxalate complexes of gallium are successfully used in separating gallium from its accompanying elements. In a 0.1 mol solution of oxalic acid (pH 2) gallium is reduced at $E_{1/2}$ = -0.75 v. In oxalate solutions of pH 6-8.6 an inconstant wave occurs at $E_{1/2}$ = -1.36 v at a lower concentration of gallium. For the formation of the oxalate complex of pH 6-8.6 an excess of oxalation has to be used. Without an excess of oxalic acid slightly soluble gallium hydroxide is formed. At pH 8.6-10 a wave occurs at $E_{1/2}$ = -1.58-1.60 v in oxalic acid and ammonium oxalate solutions. The wave can be.

Card 1/2

The Polarographic Reaction of Gallium in Oxalate and Ammonium Oxalate Solutions

easily reproduced in wider concentration ranges of gallium. Under these conditions the stable oxalate complex ion of gallium $\left[Ga(C_2O_4)_3\right]^{3-}$ is formed. At pH > 10 the wave disappears; at the same time gallate is formed. There are 4 figures and 8 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova (Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S. M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: August 3, 1957

KUZNETSOVA, V.K.; TANANAYEV, N.A. [deceased]

Detection of gallium in the products of the aluminum industry.
Zhur.anal.khim. 15 no.2:240-241 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Sverdlovskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Gallium--Analysis) (Aluminum)

KUZNETSOVA, V.K.; TANANAYEV, N.A. [deceased]

Detection of gallium in its preliminary concentration. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.94:145-148 '60. (MIRA 15:6)
(Gallium)

KUZNETSOVA, V.K.; YUMINOV, V.S.

Color reaction of gallium with methylene blue. Trudy Ural.politekh. inst. no.96:109-112 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Gallium--Analysis) (Methylene blue)

S/078/61/006/002/014/017
B004/B059

AUTHORS: Kuznetsova, V. K., Tananayev, N. A. (Deceased)

TITLE: The Extraction of Smallest Amounts of Gallium in the Form of Methyl Violet Compounds

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1961, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 476 - 480

TEXT: The present paper pursues the aim of finding the conditions under which the complex of gallium with methyl violet can be extracted by means of solvents not mixing with water for the purpose of quantitative colorimetric analysis. Gallium solutions in 6 N HCl with 0.01, 0.1, 0.129 mg/ml Ga, and 0.5% methyl violet solution in the same acid concentration served as initial substances. Colorimetric investigation was made by means of an ФЭК-М (FEK-M) photocolorimeter and an ФМ (FM)-type universal colorimeter. The following was found: 1) When ammonium thiocyanate is added, a benzene-soluble complex with absorption maximum at 560 - 630 mμ is formed. Acidity must not drop below 6 N since in the

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The Extraction of Smallest Amounts of Gallium in the Form of Methyl Violet Compounds

S/078/61/006/002/014/017
B004/B059

opposite case extraction of a complex of ammonium thiocyanate with methyl violet takes place. Acetone addition facilitates the separation of the phases and stabilizes the color. The optimum conditions are the following: 3 ml of aqueous Ga solution in 6 N HCl, 5 mg methyl violet, 120 mg ammonium thiocyanate, 1 ml acetone. Extraction with 3 ml benzene. However, the presence of aluminum affects the quantity of extracted gallium. 2) Extraction with chloroform (3 ml Ga in 6 N HCl, 0.5 ml acetone, 3 ml $CHCl_3$) yields a solution of stable color with an absorption maximum at 530 - 580 mμ. Between 0.003 and 0.03 mg Ga in 3 ml, optical density depends linearly on Ga concentration. Extraction of small quantities of Fe^{III} can be suppressed by addition of ascorbic acid. Aluminum, even when present in large excess (Ga : Al = 1 : 1700), has no influence upon the results of the measurements. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 11 references: 6 Soviet, 4 US, and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: October 23, 1959

Card 2/2

KUZNETSOVA, V.K.

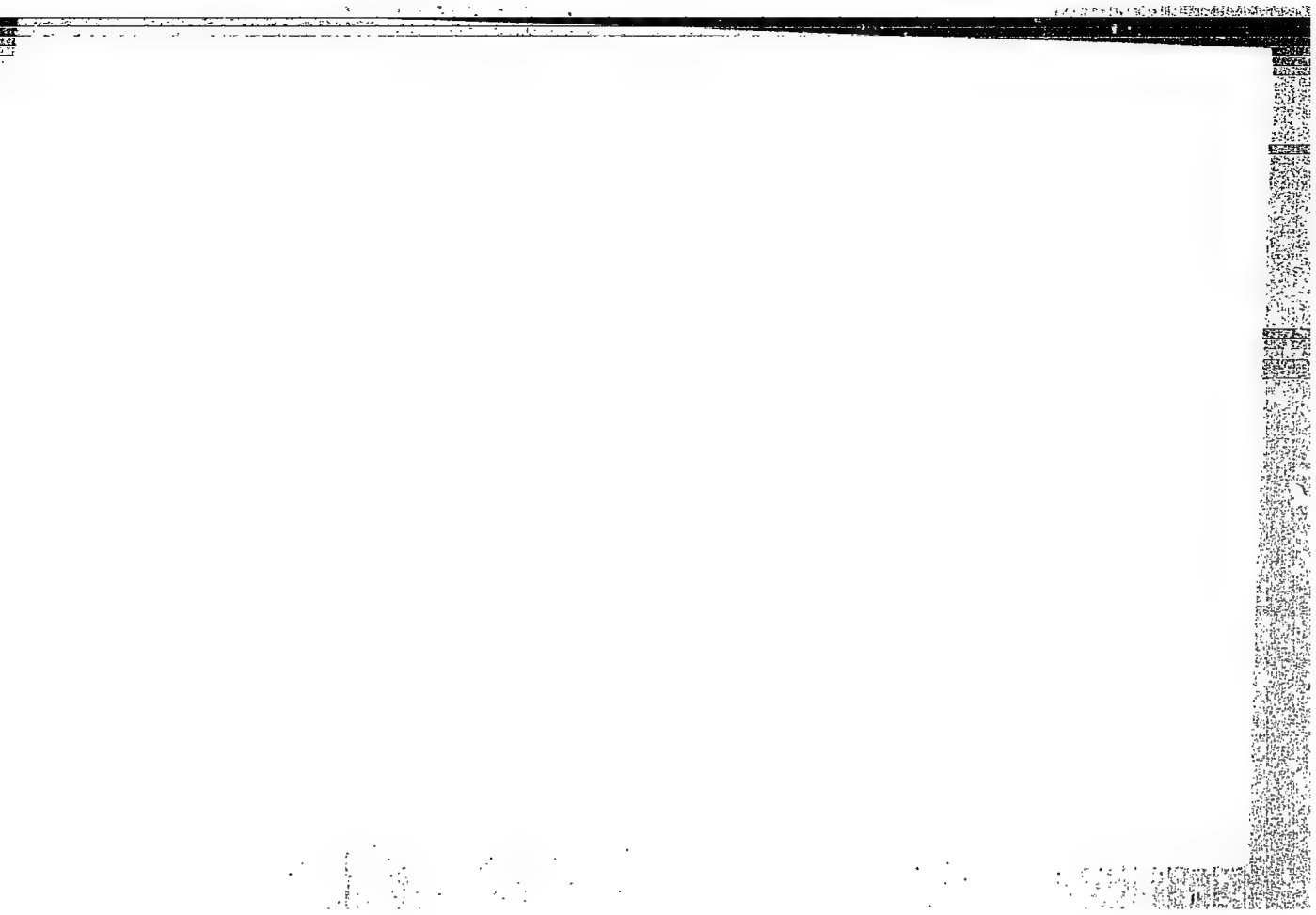
Extraction and photometric determination of gallium. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.11:1326-1331 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kirova, Sverdlovsk.

PLOTNIKOVA, K.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: GORNAYA, K.A.; SHILINA, L.S.; KUZNETSOVA, V.K.; BOGDANOVA, E.I.; BASHILOV, S.F.; TRABER, I.G.; KAREVA, M.V.; KUZ'MINA, A.I.

Experience in the production of lavsan-cotton blend yarn in the "Trekhgornaya Manufactura" and Kalinin Cotton Mills. Nauch.-iss. trudy TSNIKHBI za 1962 g.:166-175 '64.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. TSentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khlopchatobumazhnoy promyshlennosti, Moskva (for Gornaya, Shilina). 2. Kalininskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekstil'noy promshlennosti (for Kuznetsova, Bogdanova). 3. Kalininskiy khlopchatobumazhnyy kombinat (for Bashilov), Traber). 4. Kombinat "Trekhgornaya manufaktura" (for Kareva, Kuzmina).



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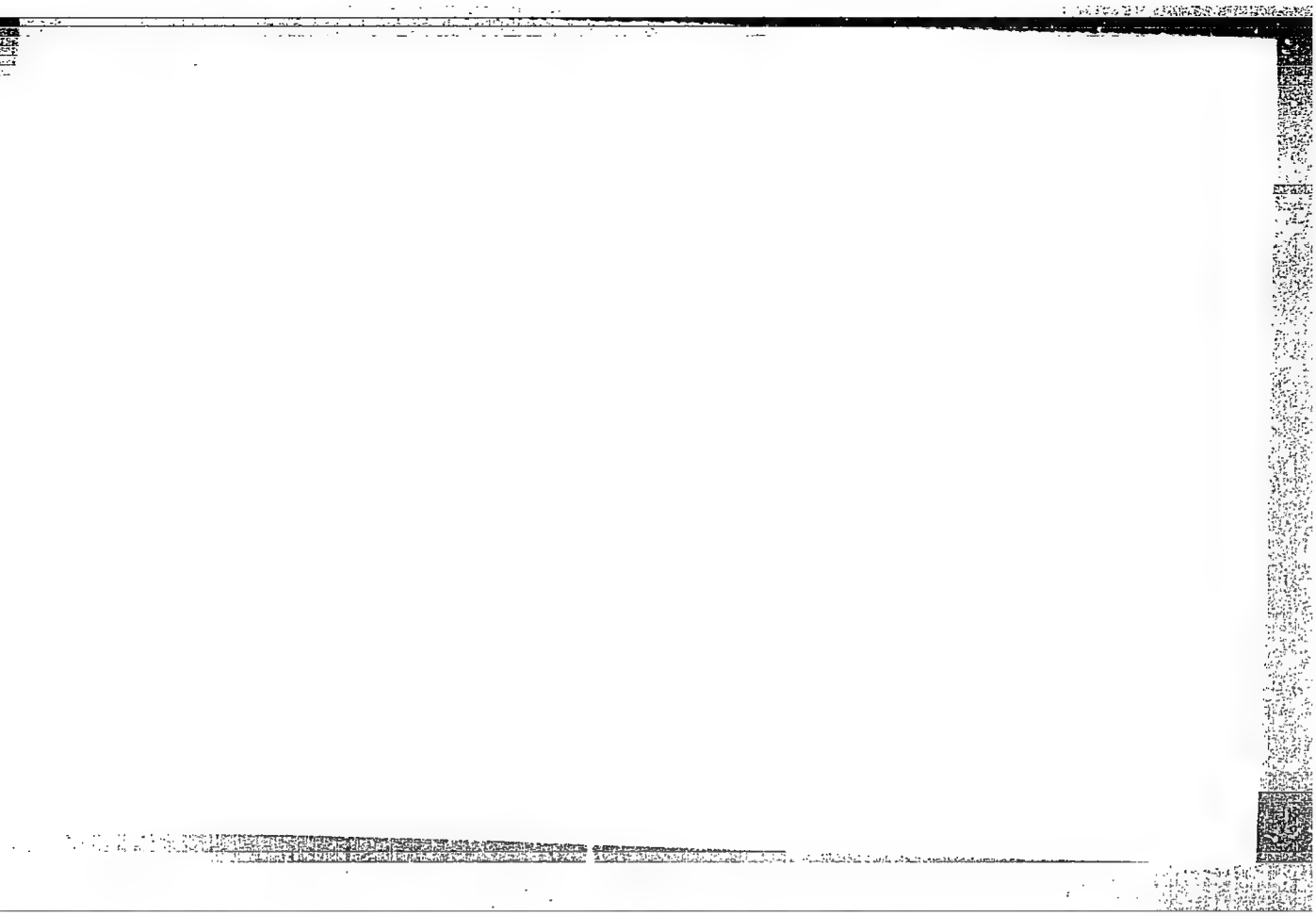

VORONIN, N.I.; KUZNETSOVA, V.I.; BRESKER, R.I.

Service of electric heaters made of silicon carbide used in various media. Ogneupory 30 no.7:22-26 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov.

VESELOVA, T.P.; KUZNETSOVA, V.L.

Substantiation of the methods for the analytical determination of the phase composition of magnesite refractories. Trudy LTI no.59:65-69 '61. (MIRA 17:9)

[redacted], M. Ye.; KUZNETSOVA, V.M.

Quantitative determination of glycogen in the blood. Vop. med. Khim. 9 no. 3:303-309 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

25054
S/075/61/016/004/004/004
B107/B207

55200

AUTHORS: Bondarevskaya, Ye. A., Kuznetsova, V. M., and Syavtsillo, S.V.

TITLE: Simultaneous determination of fluorine, silicon and chlorine in organosilicon compounds containing fluorine and chlorine

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 16, no. 4, 1961, 472-476

TEXT: A method of simultaneous determination of fluorine, silicon, and chlorine in organosilicon compounds has hitherto not been described. The method described in this paper consists more or less of melting with metallic potassium at 900-1000°C, titration of fluorine with thorium nitrate, chlorine determination by means of thiocyanogen and acidimetric silicon determination. The latter is based on the following reaction: $Si(OH)_4 + 6NH_4F + 4HCl = (NH_4)_2SiF + 4NH_4Cl + 4H_2O$. The HCl excess is back-titrated with alkali. The method was developed on several monomeric organofluoro-silicon compounds prepared by K. P. Grinevich and A. L. Klebanskiy. Furthermore, polymers and organosilicon compounds containing chlorine and fluorine were studied. Procedure: A weighed portion of 20 to 40 mg is filled into a polyethylene ampoule or into a gelatin

Card 1/4

Simultaneous determination of ...

capsule and melted in a steel bomb with a four or five times greater amount of metallic potassium. If the compound to be analyzed contains a fluorinated phenyl radical or fluorinated alkyl radicals on silicon, melting is carried out at 900-950°C for 40-45 min. If two or more fluorinated alkyl radicals are bound to the silicon the compound is melted at 1000°C for 60 min, and, previously oxygen blown through the bomb for 2-3 min. After having cooled down, the bomb is opened, the metallic potassium excess carefully separated with water and the content quantitatively distilled into a measuring flask of 200 ml. Fluorine, chlorine and silicon are separately analyzed by titration of the respective portions: Fluorine by the method described in Ref. 1 (Ref. 1: Korshun M. O., Klimova V. A., Chumachenko M. N., Zh. analit. khimii 10, 358 (1955)), chlorine by means of thiocyanogen according to Ref. 29 (Ref. 29: Korshun M. O., Gel'man N. E., Novyye metody elementarnogo mikroanaliza (New Methods of Elementary Microanalysis), Goskhimizdat, M., 1955, p. 12). Silicon is analyzed as follows: 5-6 drops indicator are added to 25 ml which are subsequently neutralized with HCl 1:1 and 1:10, as well as with 0.1 N alkaline solution. The total volume must not exceed 50 ml. The solution is then saturated with solid KCl (30-50 mg) and again accurately neutralized with 0.1 N alkaline solu-

Simultaneous determination of ...

tion and 0.1 N acid. 2 ml of neutral ammonium fluoride solution and 10 ml 0.1 N hydrochloric acid are added, the acid excess is rapidly back-titrated with alkali. The final color change is red - green. The silicon content is calculated by the following formula:

Si (%) = $\frac{1}{a}$ $(V-V_o)\cdot K\cdot 0.7015\cdot 8\cdot 100$, where V is the volume of 0.1 N alkaline solution in ml, required for titrating 20 ml of 0.1 N HCl; V_o is the volume of 0.1 N alkaline solution in ml consumed for the back-titration of the acid excess; K is the normality factor of the 0.1 N alkaline solution; 0.7015, the silicon amount in mg corresponding to one ml of 0.1 N HCl; a, is the weighed portion in mg; 8, the coefficient corresponding to the fraction of titrated solution of the total quantity. The error of determination is below 0.5% absolute. The indicator is prepared by mixing two solutions: a) 0.1% alcoholic solution of methyl red, b) 100 ml 0.1% aqueous solution of bromcresol green with 0.5 ml of 0.1 N NaOH. 6 parts of solution a) are mixed with 5 parts of solution b). The neutral ammonium fluoride solution is prepared as follows: 40 ml of 25% ammonia are mixed with 25 ml of 40% HF. The mixture is diluted with water to one liter and , first approximatively neutralized and then against an indicator. Every day,

Card 3/4

25054
S/075/61/016/004/004/004
B107/B207

Simultaneous determination of ...

before experimental work is started, 20 ml of 0.1 HCl and 10 ml of NH_4F solution are titrated with 0.1 N KOH. If the consumption is elevated, the ammonium fluoride solution has to be re-neutralized. The titer of hydrochloric acid is established with potassium iodate against a mixed indicator. The same indicator is subsequently used for titration of 0.1 N KOH against 0.1 N HCl. There are 5 tables and 29 references: 18 Soviet-bloc and 11 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: Stobba F., Analyt. Chem. 3, 298 (1924); Haszeldine R. N., Markcow R. J., J. Chem. Soc. 962 (1956).

SUBMITTED: June 14, 1960

Card 4/4

S/191/62/000/009/003/012
B101/B144

AUTHORS: Yukhnovskiy, G. L., Popenker, R. R., Kuznetsova, V. M.

TITLE: Cold-setting epoxy-acrylate compounds

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 9, 1962, 14 - 16

TEXT: With a view to improving the thermostability of cold-setting epoxy compounds and avoiding the need to use toxic hardening agents, the redox copolymerization of epoxy resin with polymethyl methacrylate in the presence of methacrylic acid as hardening agent was investigated. Three compounds were produced. Compound 1: A solution of dimethyl aniline in methyl methacrylate is poured into the ЭД-6 (ED-6) epoxy resin. Polymethyl methacrylate powder is then stirred in, a solution of benzoyl peroxide in methacrylic acid is added (ratio methacrylate:methacrylic acid = 2:1), and a filler is added to the finished compound if necessary. The setting time amounts to 20 - 30 min, thermostability to 88°C according to Martens. For compound 2, dimethyl aniline is dissolved in a mixture of styrene and methyl methacrylate. Since this compound too had a short setting time, the addition of polymethyl methacrylate was omitted for

Card 1/2

Cold-setting epoxy-acrylate...

compound 3. The setting time was 2 - 3 hr. Compounds 2 and 3 with marshalite as filler are suited for casting, or with a mixture of marshalite and asbestos they can be used as putty. The absorption of water after 170 hr was 0.17% for the casting compound and 0.33% for the putty. Compound 3 without filler has low viscosity and is suitable for casting into coils.

Card 2/2

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, M.Ye.; KUZNETSOVA, V.M.; ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.

Studies on the activity of yeast glucans in relation to the properdin system. Vop. med. khim. 7 no.2:158-163 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Central Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Public Health and Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(GLUCAN) (PROPERDIN) (YEAST DRIED)

ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, M.Ye.; KUZNETSOVA, V.M.

Structural characteristics of yeast glucans active in relation to the properdin system. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.1:219-221 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR i TSentral'nyy institut gematologii i perelivaniya krovi. Predstavleno akademikom A.I. Oparinym.

(Glucan) (Properdin)

BONDAREVSKAYA, Ye.A.; KRESHKOV, A.P.; SYAVTSILLO, S.V.; KUZNETSOVA, V.M.

Elementary analysis of fulorine-containing organosilicon compounds. Trudy Kom.anal.khim. 13:24-27 '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Silicon organic compounds) (Fluroine organic compounds)

KONDRAT'YEVA, Ye.N.; NOVIKOVA, G.A.; KUZNETSOVA, V.M.

Antimicrobial properties of carbamide resin and its use of some micro-organisms. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no. 2: 166-170 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy mikrobiologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.

KUZNETSOVA, V. M.

USSR/Biology - Microbiology, Rubber

Mar/Apr 52

"Growth of Bacteria on Natural Rubber," V. N. Shaposhnikov, I. L. Rabotnova, G. A. Yarmola, V. M. Kuznetsova, N. N. Mozokhina-Porshnyadova, Biol Soil Sci Res Inst, Moscow State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov

"Mikrobiol" Vol XXI, No 2, pp 146-154

Found that rubber hydrocarbon may be consumed by the following microorganisms: Bac. subtilis, Achr. agile, Mycococcus ruber, Mycobact. globiforme, Mycobact, lacticola, Act. albus, and the yeast Torula rosea.

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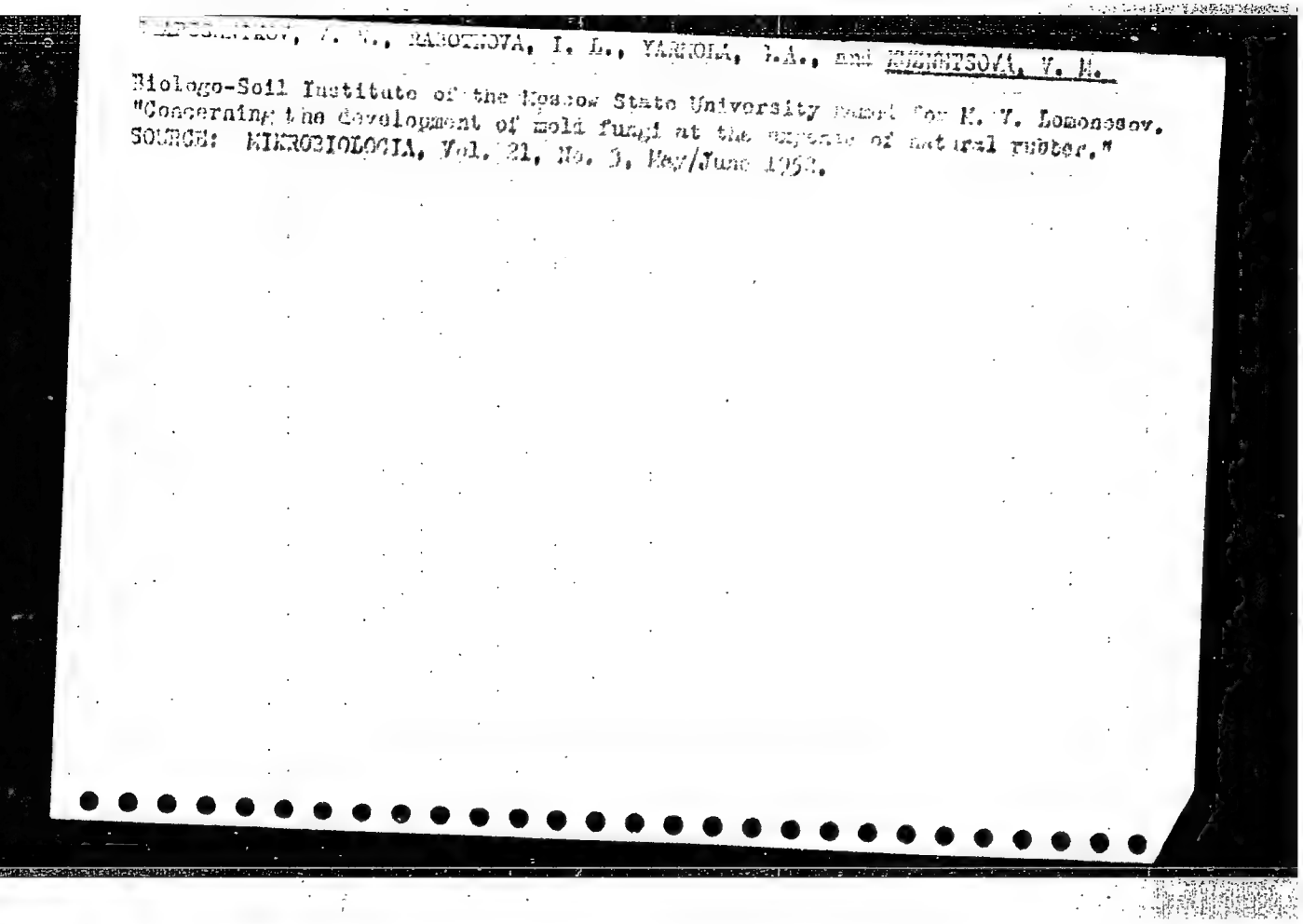

[illegible], Z. V., RABOTNOVA, I. L., YARMOLA, E.A., and KUDRITSOVA, V. N.

Biologo-Soil Institute of the Moscow State University Named for M. V. Lomonosov.
"Concerning the Development of mold fungi at the expense of natural rubber."
SOURCE: MIKROBIOLOGIA, Vol. 21, No. 3, May/June 1952.

KUZNETSOVA, V. M.

[redacted], SHAPOSHNIKOV, V.M., RABOTNOVA, IL. , YARMOLA, G.A. and MOZGRINA-POSHNYAKOVA, N.N.

On the development of bacteria at the expense of natural caoutchouc.

Mikrobiologiya. Vol. 21, pp 146, 1953.

RABOTNOVA, I.L.; KUPLETSKAYA, M.B.; KUZNETSOVA, V.M.

Microbiological maceration of eucommia leaves. Report No.1: Optimum conditions for maceration by an active complex of micro-organisms. Mikrobiologiia 28 no.6:874-880 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh izdeliy shirokogo potrebleniya.

(EUCOMMIA) (FERMENTATION) (GUTTA-PERCHA)

KUPLETSKAYA, M.B.; KUZNETSOVA, V.M.; ZHUKOVA, S.V.

Microbiological maceration of Eucommia leaves. Part 3: Disintegration of gutta and resins in the process of fermentation of the leaves. Mikrobiologiia 29 no.2:259-265 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(EUCOMMIA)

RABOTNOVA, I.L.; KUPLETSKAYA, M.B.; KUZNETSOVA, V.M.

Microbiological maceration of eucommia leaves. Report No.2: Causative agent of the "fermentation" of eucommia leaves. Mikrobiologiia 29 no.1:129-132 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(FUNGI)
(PLANTS microbiol.)

BONDAREVSKAYA, Ye.A.; KRESHKOV, A.P.; SYAVTSILLO, S.V.; KUZNETSOVA, V.M.

Elementary analysis of fulorine-containing organosilicon compounds. Trudy Kom. anal.khim. 13:24-27 '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Silicon organic compounds) (Fluroine organic compounds)

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, M.Ye.; KUZNETSOVA, V.M.

Biological activity of some polyglycosides. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.3: 771-773 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR. Submitted October 12, 1965.

KUZNETSOVA, V.M.

Development of the pancreas and its innervation apparatus in the human embryogenesis. Trudy Izhev.gos.med.inst.21:36-39 '64.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego - dotsent M.F.Urazova) Izhevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

SHAROV, I.F., inzh.; KUZNETSOVA, V.N., inzh.

Make better use of welding equipment. Put' i put.khoz. 5 no.6:26-27 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Railroads--Rails--Welding)

SHAROV, I.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; KUZNETSOVA, V.N., inzh.; KUCHUK-YATSENKO, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOROB'YEV, A.A., inzh.; BUL'BA, T.G., inzh.; DOTSENKO, V.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; DOTSENKO, V.Ye., retsenzent; SHIYANOV, I.A., inzh., retsenzent; BERESTOVOY, Ye.I., inzh., red.; KHITROVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Equipment for rail welding] Oborudovanie dlia svarki rel'sov. [By] I.F.Sharov i dr. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 266 p. (MIRA 17:1)

TUKACHINSKIY, S.Ye.; MOISEYEVA, V.P.; KUZNETSOVA, V.N.

Diagnostic value of the reaction for C-reactive protein in some surgical diseases (Review of Soviet and foreign literature). Vest.khir. no.8:18-23 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz khirurgicheskoy kliniki biofizicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - S.Ye. Tukachinskiy) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni instituta perelivaniya krovi (nauchn. rukovod. - prof. A.N. Filatov).
(PROTEINS) (DIAGNOSIS, DIFFERENTIAL) (BLOOD--DISEASES)

DMITRIYEVA, V.A.; KUZNETSOVA, V.N.

Reaction of the body to blood transfusion from a so-called "dangerous" universal donor. Vest. khir. 70 no.6:22-26 Je '63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.D. Belyakov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. A.N.Filatov). Adres avtorov: Leningrad, 2-ya Sovetskaya ul., d.16, Institut perelivaniya krovi, khirurgicheskaya klinika.

KUZNETSOVA, V.N.

Structural characteristics and genesis of the Glavnaya deposit in the Kiyembay chrysotile-asbestos area. Sov. geol. 3 no.8:39-49 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.
(Kiyembay region--Asbestos)

KOREL', V.G.; KUZNETSOVA, V.N.

Petrological study of the Ol'ginskiy-Ampalykskiy intrusive (northern Kuznetsk Ala-Tau). Geol. i geofiz. no.2:47-60 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii, geofiziki i mineral'nogo syr'ya, Novosibirsk.
(Kuznetsk Ala-Tau—Petrology)

ARTEMOV, V.R.; KUZNETSOVA, V.N.

Basic characteristics of the distribution of chrysotile-asbestos deposits in the Kiyembayevskoye asbestos-bearing zone. Zakonom. razm. polezn. iskop. 6:228-236 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskiy institut.
(Orenburg Province—Asbestos)
(Orenburg Province—Chrysotile)

[illegible], V.N.; KOVALEV, G.A.; KUZNETSOVA, V.N.

[illegible] in peridotites, dunites, and serpentinites. Zap. Vses. m-n. ob-va 93 no.3:339-342 '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

VOLOSHINOVA, N.A.; KUZNETSOVA, V.N.

New data on the morphology and evolutional development of some representatives of the family Elphidiidae. Vop. mikropaleont. no.8:138-153 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut.

25656
S/080/60/033/012/011/024
D209/D305

5.1310

AUTHORS: Vagramyan, A.T., Kudryavtsev, V.N., and Kuznetsova, V.N.

TITLE: On conditions for producing electrolytic powders of metals

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33, no. 12, 1960, 2719 - 2724

TEXT: There are many references in literature to the mechanism and conditions for obtaining electrolytic powders. It is generally thought that low current densities give rise to compact, homogeneous deposits, while higher c.d. give soft, spongy deposits. But the critical current determined from the loop in the polarization c.d. curves has an indefinite value and depends on the slope of the polarization curve. The oscillograph MPO-2 was used to measure the polarization of the electrode, a closed glass cell and a film moving at the rate of 4 and 10 mm/sec for registering the change

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On conditions for ...

in polarization with time serving as essential parts of the apparatus. The standard electrode was saturated calomel electrode, all experiments being conducted in a thermostat at 25°. A series of current efficiency tests was made. The cathode was a platinized disc of area 3 cm^2, examined graphically in the case of iron, the break in the curve occurs sharply and earlier as the current density is increased. With nickel there is much the same pattern but the break is considerably less sharp, indicating the smaller difference in reduction potentials for Ni and H_2. Comparing the shape of the polarization curves with the structure of the deposit obtained shows that in the first section a compact homogeneous deposit results. Going over to the second section, the deposit becomes soft and powdery. When Fe and Ni are deposited by pulsed current whose time period does not exceed the value of the first section bright, homogeneous deposits are obtained. If the time exceeds the value of the first section, i.e. when the electrode potential passes overto a more negative value, a black powdery deposit is formed. The current efficiency in the first section approaches 100 % and that cor-

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On conditions for ...

responding to the second section for the same c.d. about 70 %. It is concluded that study of the conditions for metallic powders appearing at the surface of the cathode shows that with one and the same c.d. bright and compact as well as powdery deposits can be obtained. Hence the size of the current density cannot by itself affect the quality of the deposit. The factor most characteristic in the change of structure of the electrolytic deposit is not the critical current, but the concentration of ions being discharged in the layer adjacent to the electrode, determined by the change of polarization with time. The boundary of transition from compact to powdery deposits has been established for different c.d. in relation to the electrolysis period and it is shown that the structure changes without any intermediate type of deposit being formed. There are 6 figures and 9 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1960

Card 3/3

S/076/61/035/007/001/019
B127/B208

AUTHORS: Kuznetsova V. N., Popkov A. P., Uvarov L. A., Vagramyan A. T.

TITLE: Polarization during electrodeposition of iron group metals. I. Steady-state potential and overvoltage of iron deposition

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 7, 1961, 1406 - 1410

TEXT: The authors studied deposition and dissolution of iron in 1 N $FeSO_4$ solution at 25°C. The electrodeposited iron was found to dissolve in these solutions in the absence of polarizing current, particularly in a more acid solution. In this case (pH 1.5-2.5) the rate i_c of the spontaneous dissolution rapidly decreases with increasing pH(i_c = 0.4ma/cm^2 at pH 1.5). On further change of the pH from 2.5 to 3.5 the rate of spontaneous dissolution is reduced more slowly (i_c = 0.065ma/cm^2 at pH = 3). The following reactions take place at the electrode surface: $H^+ + e \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} H_2$, $\frac{1}{2} H_2 \rightarrow H^+ + e$, $Fe^{2+} + 2e \rightarrow Fe$, $Fe \rightarrow Fe^{2+} + 2e$. The reaction rates are denoted by F_1, F_2, F_3,

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Polarization during ...

F_4. The equation for the steady state is then: $F_1 + F_3 = F_2 + F_4$. The potential of the Fe electrode being more negative than that of hydrogen, the ionization rate F_2 of H_2 may be neglected. Assuming that the discharge rate F_3 of the Fe ions be much less than that of the H^+, F_1, one may write $F_1 = F_4$, i.e., the charge of the electrode is compensated by the discharge of the H^+ ions. The change of dissolution in the presence of 1N $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ was also studied. At pH = 1.5-3.5 the rate of dissolution increases in this case. (pH = 1.5, i_c = 0.52 ma/cm^2, pH = 3, i_c = 0.31 ma/cm^2). This is due to SO_4^{--} absorption on the electrode which accelerates the ionization of the metal atoms. In the presence of aluminum sulfate the polarization of the anode is decreased by 35mv. With rising temperature of the electrolyte the rate of spontaneous dissolution increases, particularly in the presence of aluminum sulfate. At a temperature rise from 25 to 60°C at pH = 1.5 the rate increases to the 7.5-fold, in the presence of aluminum sulfate to the 22-fold. At low pH the steady-state potential changes quickly with a

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change in pH, at a higher pH this change is less significant. At low pH the dependence may be expressed by the following formula:

$$\varphi_{st} = A + \frac{RT}{(\alpha+\beta)F} \ln[H^+]$$

At higher pH the potential is shifted more to the negative side. In an oxygen-free inert atmosphere the deviation of the steady-state potential from the rule, expressed by the formula, decreases. At higher pH the steady-state potential is shifted toward the positive side under the influence of aluminum sulfate. The potential of the Fe electrode is irreversible in sulfuric acid solution and is determined by a number of processes. It is therefore impossible to determine the overvoltage by the steady-state potential. The deposition potential was determined relative to a saturated calomel electrode. With increasing pH the deposition potential of Fe is shifted toward the negative side. At a given current density and increasing pH the overvoltage of the deposition has more positive values, except in very acid solutions. The determination of overvoltage by the steady-state potential thus seems to be incorrect and gives contradictory results. There are 5 figures and 6 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

S/076/61/035/007/002/019
B127/B208

AUTHORS: Vagramyan, A. T., Kuznetsova, V. N., Popkov, A. P., Savostin, V. A., Uvarov, L. A.

TITLE: Polarization during electrodeposition of iron group metals II. Electrodeposition of iron

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 7, 1961, 1411 - 1415

TEXT: The authors investigated the electrolytic deposition of iron from solutions of 1 N $FeSO_4$, and 1 N $FeSO_4$ + 1 N $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ at a current density of 20 ma/cm^2. The yield of metal relative to the current changes only little with a change in current density, and increases rapidly with increasing pH in the range 1.5-2.5. By changing the pH by one unit the yield increases from 20 to 90%. At a further pH increase the yield increases but slightly. On aluminum sulfate addition the yield is only 45% at the optimum pH. All curves showing the dependence of the potential of the iron electrode on the pH pass a maximum at pH 2.0-2.2. The maximum of the polarization curves is 60 - 65% of the maximum metal yield. At low pH the current is consumed for hydrogen reduction and liberation. In the descending branch of the curve

the current is consumed for the metal deposition. The discharge of hydrogen ions is promoted in that part of the curve which corresponds to hydrogen liberation, the reduction of the metal ions in that part of the curve which corresponds to metal deposition. The curves are exactly explained in the papers by A. N. Frumkin, Zh. fiz. khimii, 31, 1875, 1957, Z. Phys. Chim., 207, 321, 1957, and I. A. Bagotskaya, Dokl. AN SSSR, 107, 843, 1956. 110, 397, 1956. Apparently hydrogen deposition is facilitated on an electrode coated by hydrogen. This is confirmed by the paper by M. Smyalovskiy saying that there is a relationship between the hydrogen overvoltage and the tendency of the cathode metal toward supersaturation with hydrogen. The following reactions are assumed to take place at the hydrogen-coated electrode: $H_3O^+ + H_{ads} + e \longrightarrow H_2 + H_2O$ and $H_3O^+ + e \longrightarrow H_{ads} + H_2O$. The rate of the first is higher than that of the latter. The increased metal reduction with decreased rate of hydrogen deposition is probably due to the fact that the metal deposition at a surface saturated with hydrogen is far more difficult than at a hydrogen-free electrode surface. pH 3.0-3.5 is most suitable for the metal deposition. The retardation of the metal ion reduction is probably related to an adsorption of foreign particles, hydroxides and others, which are deposited on the surface of the

iron electrode after breaking the contact, and passivate the electrode. A potential jump is observed at the moment of connection. By adding aluminum, polarization of the cathode increases only at pH 2-2.5. Aluminum sulfate inhibits the deposition of the metal, but does not affect H_2 deposition.

There are 6 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The most important references to English-language publications read as follows: Foerster F., J. Electrochem., 22, 85, 1916.- Glasstone S. J. Chem. Soc., 2, 2887, 1926. (given as 1 reference).

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fizicheskoy khimii (AS USSR Physico-chemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: August 18, 1958

L 05872-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WB

ACC NR: AP6030863 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0365/66/002/005/0545/0549

AUTHOR: Pavlova, F. S.; Kuznetsova, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of multilayer plating for the protection of springs in water at high temperatures and pressures

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 2, no. 5, 1966, 545-549

TOPIC TAGS: steel spring corrosion, corrosion resistance, steel hydrogen embrittlement, copper, nickel, chromium plating, 60S2 spring steel

ABSTRACT: The corrosion resistance of variously plated 60S2 steel springs, operating in distilled water at 330C under a pressure of 100 kg/cm^2, has been investigated. The best results were obtained with a three-layer copper-nickel-chromium plating. For instance, spring specimens plated with copper (35 μ), nickel (25 μ) and chromium (1—5 μ) ! 500 hr tests without showing any sign of corrosion or any other external changes. To reduce the hydrogen absorption during plating, the following recommendations are suggested. Copper plating should be done in ethylenediamine electrolytes and followed by annealing at 300—350C. Nickel plating should be done without luster-forming additives. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables. [TD]

SUB CODE: 11, KH 13/ SUBM DATE: 08Jul65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.357.7/620.197.7

KUZNETSOVA, V. N.

KUZNETSOVA, V. N. - "The biological properties of Sonne dysentery bacteria and methods for typing them." Moscow, 1955. Acad Med Sci USSR. (Dissertations for degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No 48. 26 November 1955. Moscow.

KUZNETSOVA, V. N., OSTROVSKAYA Z. S., and GOL'DFARB, D. M.

"The Detection of Dysentery and Typhoid Fever Bacteria in Various Materials With the Aid of the Phage Titre Accumulation Reaction" Proceedings of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya 1954-56

Interinstitute Scientific Conferences on Problems of Dysentery [The following are identifications of personnel associated with the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N. F. Gamaleya who attended the conference held in Molotov, 4-7 April 1956] Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya AMS USSR

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

Country : USSR
Category: Virology. Bacterial Viruses (Phages)

E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 103476

Author : Gol'dfarb, D. M.; Kuznetsova, V. N.; Khazenov, M.I.
Inst : -
Title : Experiment in the Use of the Phage Titer Increase Reaction for the Diagnosis of Dysentery.

Orig Pub: Sb. Bakteriofagiya. Tbilisi. Gruzmedgiz, 1957, 81-85.

Abstract: One hundred and eighty-nine stool examinations were performed by means of the phage titer increase reaction. It was shown that the method is very specific, accelerates diagnosis and permits the differentiation of dysentery from other intestinal infections. -- Ya. I. Rautenshteyn.

Card : 1/1

USSR/Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57722

Author : Gol'dfarb D. M., Kuznetsova V. N.
Inst : Not given
Title : Experiment of the Application of the Reaction of Phage Titer Accretion for the Diagnosis of Dysentery

Orig Pub : Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol., i immunologii, 1957, No 8, 90-94

Abstract : Two hundred twenty one examinations of the excreta obtained from 190 patients of a dysentery division of a hospital were conducted in order to determine the suitability of the application of the reaction of the phage titer accretion in the diagnosis of dysentery. To the excreta

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USSR/Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animals F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 57722

Abstract : diluted in MPB (1:10) first shaken on a rocking device, one milliliter of indicator polyvalent dysentery phage diluted 1:10 was added. The material was then kept at a temperature of 37° for 4½ to 5 hours. The accretion of the phage titer was established by titration with the indicator Flexner's culture No 170. The data which were obtained indicated that the accretion titer reaction is a more sensitive method of diagnostics than is the bacteriological. In patients with chronic dysentery this method made possible the diagnosis of the diseases in 2½ times more cases than by the bacteriological investigation. The proposed method is easily carried out and hastens diagnosis inasmuch the diagnosis is obtained on the same day the investigation begins.

Card 2/2

USSR / Virology. Bacterial Viruses (Phages) E-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, No 90548

Authors : Gol'dfarb, D. M.; Kuznetsova, V. N.; Ostrovskaya, Z. S.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Role of Quantitative Relations Between Bacteriophage and Bacteria in the Phage Titer Increase Reaction.

Orig Pub : Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immun-biol., 1958, No. 1, 110-114.

Abstract : Various concentrations of the cells of Flexner's No. 170 dysentery culture and typhoid bacteria Ty 2 were mixed with different cultures of corresponding specific phages. It turned out that multiplication of the dysentery phage took place when the infection did not numerically exceed 4.6 particles per cell. In low bacterial concentrations the interaction of the phage and the cell did not depend upon the multiplicity, since in these cases the probability of phage-cell encounters was diminished.

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EAST GERMANY / Virology. Bacterial Viruses (Phages) E-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 20, 1958, No 90547

Author : Kellenberger, E.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Structure, Action and Reproduction of Bacteriophages.

Orig Pub : Nova acta Leopold., 1957, 19, No. 134, 55-75

Abstract : A survey. This study describes the morphology and the fine structure of the phage particle, its reproduction cycle, intracellular development and the biological significance of the study of the phage. Clear photographs of ultra-thin cell sections infected with phage are presented. 14 photographs and drawings. Bibliography contains 66 titles.

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17(2,6) SOV/16-60-3-8/37

AUTHORS: Gol'dfarb, D.M., Kuznetsova, V.N., Ostrovskaya, Z.S.

TITLE: Instructions on the Use of the Phage Titer Rise Reaction for Detecting Shigella Dysenteriae and Salmonella Typhosa

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, Nr 3, pp 36 - 40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a detailed description of the use of the phage titer rise reaction for the diagnosis and detection of Shig. dysenteriae and Salm. typhosa in stools, blood, urine, water, washings from objects of the external environment, food, etc.
There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya of the AMN, USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 27, 1959

Card 1/1

S/016/60/000/06/10/051

AUTHORS: Kuznetsova, V.N., Khazanov, M.I. and Remova, T.N.

TITLE: Using the Phage Titer Rise Test for Detecting Shigella Dysenteriae in the External Environment

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, No. 6, pp. 39 - 45

TEXT: The aim of the present work was to determine whether the phage titer rise test could be effectively used to detect Shigella dysenteriae in the external environment, studies being performed under experimental and natural conditions. The investigations showed that the test could be used for detecting Shigella dysenteriae on objects of the external environment. Comparison of the test and the bacteriological method of investigation indicated that the former was more effective in diagnosis. In cases where the results of the phage titer rise test and the bacteriological method of investigation differed, an epidemiological study of the foci of dysentery proved that the former was more specific. The findings therefore indicate that the phage titer rise test can safely be used, together

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S/016/60/000/06/10/051

Using the Phage Titer Rise Test for Detecting Shigella Dysenteriae in the External Environment

with other methods, in epidemiological studies. There are 2 tables and 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya of the AMN, USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 29, 1959

Card 2/2

S/016/60/000/06/16/051

AUTHORS: Gol'dfarb, D.M. and Kuznetsova, V.N.

TITLE: The Role of Antibiotics in Forming Phage-Resistant Variants of Enterobacteriaceae

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, No. 6, pp. 62 - 66

TEXT: The authors made a study to determine whether antibiotics could act as a factor in the formation of phage-resistance in Enterobacteriaceae, most of the work being conducted with Shigella flexneri. It was found that, in the absence of phage Enterobacteriaceae developed phage-resistance under the action of antibiotics (streptomycin, synthomycin and biomycin). This comes about by a combination of two processes - induction and selection - helped by passages of the strain in the presence of antibiotics. When phage-resistance was induced by the action of dysentery or typhoid phage, the resulting variants sometimes evinced increased resistance to antibiotics. Phage-resistance and resistance to antibiotics are transmissible characteristics but are not directly linked in the bacterial cell's genetic apparatus, since it is possible to dissociate them. The appearance of

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S/016/60/000/06/16/051

The Role of Antibiotics in Forming Phage-Resistant Variants of Enterobacteriaceae

phage-resistant variants is not due to selection of preceding mutants, but is caused by the inductive action of the antibiotic or phage. The formation of phage-resistance under the action of antibiotics or phage was accompanied by similar changes in the strains' biological properties. There are 3 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya of the AMN, USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1959

Card 2/2

KUZNETSOVA, V.N.

Simplified modification of the reaction of increase in the bacteriophage titer. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 31 no.1:27-30 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

(BACTERIOPHAGE)

KUZNETSOVA, V.N.

Simplified modification of the phage titre accretion reaction. Lab. delo 7 no.12:37-39 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Otdel epidemiologii (zav. prof. T.Ye.Boldyrev) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR. (BACTERIOPHAGE)

KUZNETSOVA, V.N.; OSTROVSKAYA, Z.S.

Detection of pathogenic bacteria of the intestinal group by a mixture of indicator phages. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.1:57-61'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

GOL'DFARB, D.M.; RYTIZH, V.; KUZNETSOVA, V.N.; NESTEROVA, G.F.

Induction of h-mutations of the phage T2 by nitrous acid and hydroxylamine. Genetika no.2:3-12 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamaleia, AMN SSSR, Moskva.

TUKACHINSKIY, S.Ye.; KLIMOVA, K.N.; MOISEYEVA, V.P.; SOKOLOVA, T.S.; KUZNETSOVA, V.N.; LOKTEV, A.F.

Mechanism of the formation of C-reactive protein. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 9 no.7:14-18 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Leningradskiy institut perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.Ye. Belyakov).

18.1110

66241
SOV/126-8-3-28/33

AUTHORS: Gudkova, N.V. and Kuznetsova, V.P.

TITLE: On Intermediate Carbide Phases in Carbon Steels

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 8, Nr 3, pp 468-470 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the basis of magnetic phase analysis results, B.A.Apayev (Ref 1) has expressed the opinion that the phase composition of tempered carbon steels varies in relation to carbon content. The variation is due to the intermediate carbide phase x - FexC which cannot be detected by the magnetic method in steels containing less than 0.4% carbon. However, in electronographic investigations of carbide deposits in tempered carbon steels, the same intermediate carbide phases are detected, independent of carbon content. In the steel U12 (Ref 2) investigated earlier, 2 intermediate carbide phases have been detected: a hexagonal in a specimen tempered at 150°C and a rhombic in a specimen tempered at 200°C. The same phases have been detected in a study of the carbon steel 30. The carbide deposits for the investigation were obtained by electrolytic solution of the specimens according to N.M.Popova's method (Ref 3). Steel specimens

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SOV/126-8-3-28/33

On Intermediate Carbide Phases in Carbon Steels

of 50 mm length and 13 mm diameter were first quenched from a temperature of 880°C in alkali and then tempered at temperatures of 150, 200, 250, 300 and 350°C for 1 hour. The best diffraction pictures obtained of the intermediate carbide phases of the carbon steel 30 werea hexagonal (Fig 1) from a specimen which had been tempered at 250°C after a 6 hours' solution and a rhombic (Fig 2) from a specimen which had been tempered at 300°C after a 6 hours' solution. In Tables 1 and 2, the interplanar distances and line intensities for the hexagonal phase (Table 1) and for the rhombic phase (Table 2) for the steels 30 and U12 (Ref 2) are given. A comparison shows a satisfactory agreement between the interplanar distances and hence also between the lattice parameters (hexagonal - a = 6.27Å, c = 21.40Å and rhombic - a = 3.82Å, b = 4.72Å, c = 12.50Å) and between the intensities of the lines obtained. It must be pointed out that firstly, the intermediate carbide phases in the carbon steel 30 are detected at higher tempering temperatures than in the steel U12 and, secondly, it was not possible to obtain clear diffraction pictures of the carbon steel 30 with a

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KARTSEV, M.A.; ALEKSANDRIDI, T.M.; KHYAZEV, V.D.; TAMETOV, G.I.; LEGEZO, L.S.; LAVRENYUK, Yu.A.; SHCHUROV, A.I.; BRUSENTSOV, N.P.; KUZNETSOVA, V.P.; BRUK, Isaak Semenovich, red.; BEZBORODOV, Yu.M., red.; GAVRILOV, S.S., tekhn.red.

[The M-2 high-speed calculating machine] Bystrodeistvuiushchaia vychislitel'naia mashina M-2. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1957. 228 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Bruk)
(Electronic digital computers)

KUZNETSOVA, V.P.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3671

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut elektronnykh upravlyayushchikh mashin

Tsifrovaya tekhnika i vychislitel'nyye ustroystva; [Sbornik] (Digital Technique and Computing Devices; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 184 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: N.S. Bruk, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: G.Yu. Shteynbok; Tech. Ed.: V.V. Volkhova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for persons specializing in computer technique.

COVERAGE: Most of the work in this first issue of the Collection of Articles of the Institute of Electronic Control Machines of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, was carried out during 1958-1959, and was dedicated to digital technique. The Institute conducted studies aimed at creating a high-speed memory device of large capacity. One of the results of this work was improvement of the M-2 computer by replacing its static storage device with ferrite memory cores. Other articles concern the use of transistors in digital computers, stability of analog computers equipped with d-c operational amplifiers, and the use of the M-2 computer in solving various problems. Future issues of this collection of articles will present the results of work in digital technique in mathematical investigations, and in control machines and systems of control which operate on the principle of digital technique. Some personalities are mentioned in the articles. References accompany some of the articles.

Golembo, Z.B., A.L. Brudno, and N.N. Vladimirova. Calculation of Mutual-and Self-Impedances of Multibranch Electrical Networks With Digital Computers 128
The authors describe the procedure adopted for this calculation, which was made with the M-2 computer. There are 7 references, all Soviet.

Golembo, Z.B., and I.A. Bochek. Calculations of the Distribution of Reactive Powers in Long Distance Transmission Lines With Electronic Digital Computers 137
The authors describe the procedure adopted for this calculation, in which they investigated, with the help of the M-2 digital computer, the problem of electronic computer voltage regulation in high voltage transmissions in which a finitely large number of step-down substations is used along the transmission route. There are four references, all Soviet.

Reynberg, M.G. Conversion of Continuous Electrical Quantities Into Digital Codes 150
The author discusses the conversion of continuously variable or analog electrical quantities into digital codes which express these quantities by means of discrete electrical states. He presents, in table form, conversion methods or converter types together with the characteristics of each method or type. There are 8 references: 3 Soviet (one of which is a translation) and 5 English.

Brudno, A.L., and Yu.A. Lavrenyuk. Operation of the M-2 Electronic Digital Computer (Brief Report) 168
This is a report concerning the operation of the M-2 and results obtained from it in the period 1953-1958.

Kartsev, M.A., V.D. Knyazev, and V.P. Kuznetsova. High-Speed Electrostatic Printing Device 175
The authors describe an experimental model of an electrostatic parallel printing device developed at the Laboratory in 1956-1957. The printing rate is 300 lines per sec.

Reynberg, M.G., and V.A. Tret'yukhin. Ferrite-Transistor Trigger With One Transistor 179
The authors describe the trigger device which they developed at the Laboratory. They compare it with a similar one-transistor trigger described in the IRE Proceedings, 1956, No 3, enumerating the disadvantages of this particular trigger and the advantages of their trigger. There is one English reference.

Galynker, E.I. Decimal Counter Equipped With Ferrite-Transistor Triggers 183
The author describes a counter in which the four-column scheme of a binary counter with feedback was applied. This counter may find application as an integrating device for decimal frequency division in systems of pulse automation and computing technique, and also in nuclear electronics.

3

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Pathological. S-3
Blood and the Hematopoietic System.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, No 83692

Author : Ioffe, V. B.; Kuznetsova, V. P.; Lagutina, O. A.
Inst : Samarkand Medical Institute.
Title : Morphological Composition of Blood in Patients Suffering from Toxic Encephalitis.

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. tr. Samarkandsk. med. in-ta, 1955, 10, 31-39

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

Kuznetsova, V. P.; Katrushenko, I. N.; Klyachkin, L.M.; Pilyushin, P. V.; Pinchuk, V. P.; Molchanov, N. S.--Leningrad

"Functional Disturbances and Morphological Changes of Internal Organs in Burn Disease."

report submitted for the 27 Congress of Surgeons of the USSR, Moscow, 23-28 May 1960.

S/799/62/000/003/003/008

AUTHORS: Akinfiyev, A.B., Kuznetsova, V.P., Rodionova-Kuznetsova, S.G.

TITLE: Semiconductor control circuits of the external equipments of a specialized machine.

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut elektronnykh upravlyayushchikh mashin. Tsifrovaya tekhnika i vychislitel'nyye ustroystva. no.3. 1962, 24-29.

TEXT: The paper examines an equipment for the control of a photo-lead-in and a synchro-print-type printing equipment, both of which were developed at the Institute of Precision Mechanics and Computer Engineering, AS USSR. The lead-in is performed with the aid of a standard telegraphic five-position tape. The rate of feed of the perforated tape is 1.5 m/sec. The printing equipment is of the synchro-print type. The printing speed is 15-20 numbers per sec. The rate of printing is somewhat reduced when the start-stop system is employed for the printing of individual numbers. Opposite each row of digits, apertures are placed on the drum of the printing equipment, designating the digit in binary code on the given generatrix. The apertures are illuminated from within, and a photodiode is placed opposite each of them. The signals from the photodiodes are transmitted to the printing-control circuit. The solenoids of the striker mechanism were designed for tube-type control

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circuits, and it was therefore found advisable to retain the last cascade of the amplifier employing a thyratron of the type of T (TGZ) -0.1/1.3. All other circuits for the control of the external equipment employ semiconductors. The functional scheme of the control equipment is described and depicted in a schematic graph. The functioning of the photodiodes with semiconductor amplifiers is described and depicted, and the printing amplifier and the schematics of the translation of the information from the binary system into the decimal system are shown. The entire control equipment is installed in a small console which contains 2 standard blocks: One block contains the tube-type circuitry with the sub-blocks of the thyratron amplifier and the voltage stabilizer for the thyratron anode supply. The second block contains the transistor sub-blocks of the control network. There are 5 figures and 1 Russian-language Soviet reference.

EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD Pc-4 Pr-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3004284 S/0079/63/033/007/2123/2125

AUTHORS: Kuznetsova, V. P.; Smetankina, N. P.; Goreva, G. N. 64

TITLE: Synthesis and transformations of tertiary acetylenic alcohols of the 1,2- disilylethane series

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 33, no. 7, 1963, 2123-2125

TOPIC TAGS: monomer, polymer, silicon, disilylethane, acetylene, alcohol, vinyl, silane, Grignard reagent, ether, infrared

ABSTRACT: Monomers and polymers with chains of silicon and carbon atoms in alternation are of current interest and may possess high chemical and thermal stability. The reaction of 1-triethylsilyl-2-methylethylchlorosilylethane and 1-tripropylsilyl-2-methylpropylchlorosilylethane was studied. A method for synthetizing the tertiary acetylenic alcohols of the 1,2-disilylethane series was developed. The behavior of organo-silicon acetylenic alcohols of the 1,2-disilylethane series in dehydration reactions and reactions with simple vinyl ethers was studied. The structures of the new

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L 17729-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004284

compounds were confirmed by IR spectroscopy. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none.

SUBMITTED: 23Jun62 DATE ACQ: 15Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 17733-63 EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WW/MAY

ACCESSION NR: AP3004288 S/0079/63/033/007/2281/2284

AUTHORS: Smetankina, N. P.; Kuznetsova, V. P.; Oprya, V. Ya.

TITLE: Synthesis and study of functional organosilicon compounds with hydrocarbon bridges between the silicon atoms. 2. Synthesis of penta-alkylchloro-1,2-disilylethanes and acetylenic alcohols and vinylacetelenic hydrocarbons derived from them

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 33, no. 7, 1963, 2281-2284

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, silicon, compound hydrocarbon, disilylethane, acetylene, alcohol, vinyl, silane, Grignard reaction, polymer

ABSTRACT: The title compounds were synthesized for the purpose of obtaining materials with silicon and carbon atoms in alternating sequence in view of the high thermal stability and chemical resistance of organosilicon compounds and polymers with hydrocarbon bridges connecting the silicon atoms. The addition of alkylchlorohydrosilanes to vinylalkylsilanes gave disilylethanes which were used to alkylate dimethylethynylcarbinol bis-magnesium bromide. The

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L 17733-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004288

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resulting tertiary acetylenic alcohols were dehydrated to butynyldisilylethanes, which polymerize on standing. The yields increased with increasing chain length from ethyl to butyl in the addition of alkylmethyl silanes to triethylvinylsilane. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii polimerov i monomerov Akademii nauk Ukrainskay SSR (Institute of Polymers and Monomers, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 23Jun62 DATE ACQ: 15Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KUZNETSOVA, V. P.

KUZNETSOVA, V. P. -- "A Study of the Chemical Composition of Cracking Residue and Changes in It during the Separation Process." Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Mineral Fuels, Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SOURCE Knizhnaya Letopis', No 6 1956

KALIBERDO, L.M.; KUZNETSOVA, V.P.; SHERGINA, N.I.

Hydrogenation products of α- and β-methylnaphthalenes and their Raman and ultraviolet absorption spectra. Report No.1: Hydrogenation products of β-methylnaphthalene. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.3:77-83 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Naphthalene--Spectra) (Hydrogenation)

SKVORTSOVA, G.G.; KUZNETSOVA, V.P.; SHERGINA, N.I.

Hydrogenation products of α- and β-methylnaphthalenes, their Raman and ultraviolet absorption spectra. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR. no.8:88-93 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Hydrogenation) (Naphthalene--Spectra) (Raman effect)

24(7) SOV/51-6-6-17/34

AUTHORS: Shergina, N.I., Kuznetsova, V.P., Nakhmanovich, A.S. and Kalechits, I.V.

TITLE: Absorption Spectra of Phenols in the Ultraviolet Region (Spektry pogloshcheniya fenolov v ul'trafioletovoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 6, pp 803-806 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Absorption spectra of 22 phenols have already been reported (Refs 5, 6). In the authors' laboratory a technique of quantitative determination of the composition of phenol mixtures C_6-C_8 (Ref 7) was developed and certain C_9 and higher phenols were prepared and studied (measurements were made using a quartz spectrophotometer SF-4 and pure iso-octane was used as the solvent). In this way experimental material on absorption spectra of 31 phenols was assembled: Fig 1 shows positions of the absorption maxima in all these phenols. In the majority of them the absorption maxima occur at 271, 272, 278, 279, 284 and 285 mμ. The table on p 805 shows the displacements of the wavelength of the fundamentalmaximum when various substituents are introduced at ortho-, meta- and para-positions. Introduction of methyl, ethyl, propyl and allyl at the ortho-position of the phenol hydroxyl group leads to a small bathodromic effect which is practically the same in all cases. Introduction to similar alkyl substituents at the meta-position

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increases somewhat the bathochromic displacement. The greatest bathochromic effect is observed on introduction of alkyl substituents at the para-position. The same displacement is observed on introduction of alkyl substituents into ortho-, meta- and para-cresols. This shows that the length of the side chain of the substituent or presence of a double bond in it do not affect, to any great extent, the absorption curve, while the type of the substituent changes both the form and the position of the absorption bands. The authors discuss also other effects which can be deduced from the data of Fig 1 and relate them to molecular structure. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 8 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 4 English and 2 German.

5 (3)

C/002/59/025/05/003/018
F004/F002

AUTHOR: N. I. Shergina, V. P. Kuznetsova, A. S. Nakhmanovzch, I. V. Kalechits

TITLE: Studies on Ultraviolet Spectra of Phenolic Compounds

PERIODICAL: Hua Hsüeh Hsüeh Pao, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 5, pp 236-253

ABSTRACT: This study describes the spectral effects produced by introducing a substitute into the phenolic compound (C_9). Thirty-one spectra of phenolic compounds have been investigated in order to determine the effects of such substitutions on the correlation of band positions and intensities of phenolic compounds by ultraviolet spectrophotography. The spectrophotometer is the SF-4 Model, quartz lens, equipped with hydrogen lamp, VSF-y-3 type, and air cooled. The solvent is iso-octane. The slit width is 0.35 to 1.35 mm. The cell is made of quartz, rectangular in shape, and with a size of 1 cm. The precision of the analytical method is about 1.5%. A substituted radical introduced into phenolic compound shifts the peak height of the absorption band toward the longwave region, and the effect of the substitution with a hydroxy radical is greater than with the alkyl radical. The substitution in the para position

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possesses a stronger effect than that in the ortho or meta position. P-toluene or xylol mixed artificially with ortho or meta related compounds can be precisely determined by the ultraviolet spectro method. Table 1 shows the physical constants of 31 phenolic compounds employed. Table 2 shows the absorption region and peak height of the 31 phenolic compounds. Table 3 illustrates the displacement effect of the absorption band produced by introducing various substituted radicals. Table 4 shows the analytical results of determining absorption coefficience of some phenolic compounds. Table 5 shows the analytical results of artificial mixtures. There are 11 figures showing absorption curves of various phenolic compounds and curves of various artificial mixtures. There are 21 references (4 American, 11 Russian, 3 German, 1 Japanese, 1 British, 1 Chinese).

ACC NR: AT7006292 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0039/0045

AUTHOR: Kuznetsova, V.P.; Smetankina, N.P.; Chernaya, N.S.; Oprya, V.Ya.; Frolova, Ye.K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the electrical and physical properties of polymers prepared from organosilicon tertiary diacetylenic alcohols (communication 9)

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Sintez i fiziko-khimiya polimerov (Synthesis and physical chemistry of polymers). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1966, 39-45

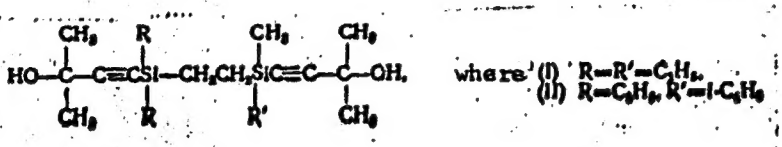
TOPIC TAGS: organic semiconductor, semiconducting polymer, organosilicon compound

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the electrical properties of polymers prepared by the thermal polymerization of certain tertiary diacetylenic organosilicon alcohols of symmetric or unsymmetric structure having an ethylene

Card 1/3 UDC: none

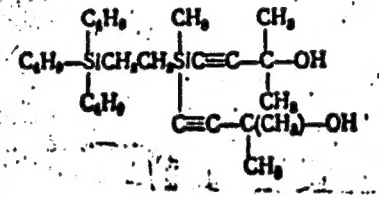
ACC NR: AT7006292

bridge between the silicon atoms:



where (I) R=R'=C_2H_5,
(II) R=C_2H_5, R'=i-C_4H_9

and



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